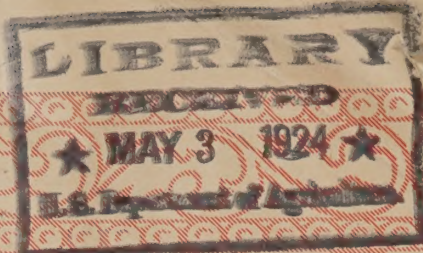


63.9
AUSTRALIA
1924

YATES'
RELIABLE
SEEDS



A typical stand of cutting Lucerne on rich alluvial flats. During a large part of the year this is cut every four to six weeks.

FARM SEEDS

For Autumn 1924

ARTHUR YATES & CO. LTD.

For All Farm Seeds

184, 186, 188 Sussex Street
SYDNEY.

INDEX

Artichokes	13
"Artificial" Grasses	2-6
Barley	11
Buckwheat	13
Cabbage, Cattle	13
Calendar	1
Canary Seed	13
Carrot, Field	13
Chickory,	13
Clovers	10
Cow Peas	13
Elephant Grass... ..	13
Field Peas	13
Grain, Seed	11-12
Grasses, Pasture	2-6
Kale, Marrow or Chou Moellier	14
Kale, Thousand-headed	14
Kikuyu Grass	13
Kurrajong	14
Linseed or Flax	14
Lucerne	7-8
Maize	14
Mangolds	17
Melons, Cattle	14
Milletts	14
Mustard	14
Oats	12
Pasture Grasses	2-6
Peanuts	15
Peas, Field	13
Potatoes	15
Pumpkin, Cattle	15
Rape, Sowing	10
Rye Corn	11
Sainfoin	15
Salt Bush	15
Sheep's Burnet	15
Silver Beet	15
Sorghums	16
Sorghums, Grain	17
Soy Beans	17
Sudan Grass	16
Sugar Beet	17
Sunflower	17
Swedes	17
Tagosaste	17
Tares	17
Teosinte... ..	17
Tobacco	17
Tree Lucerne	17
Turnips, Field	17
Wheats	12

More Cultivation More Fodder More Profit.

THIS Autumn of 1924 promises to be a most favourable one for laying down improved Pastures, Lucerne and other permanent crops and for increasing the area under cultivation on the Farm. We feel convinced that throughout our coastal and tableland districts, which usually have a good and fairly regular rainfall, every additional acre put under cultivation will yield additional profit to the Farmer, and this applies particularly to those engaged in the great Dairying Industries, as it is only by intense cultivation that the maximum returns will be obtained.

We trust this Catalogue will be of assistance when deciding on the cropping to be undertaken and we shall be glad to give on request any further information at our disposal.

For all prices, see our Current Price of Farm Seeds (post free).

Arthur Yates & Co. Ltd.

For all Farm Seeds

Yates' Re-Cleaned and Tested Farm Seeds

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND NON-WARRANTY.

We believe that all Seeds, Bulbs, and Roots sold by us are of the description and kind specified by us at the time of sale, but owing to the practical impossibility in many cases of being certain of this, we give no undertaking that such Seeds, Bulbs, or Roots will correspond with the description under which they are sold, and we make all sales subject to this condition. We further give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to their growth, description, quality, or productiveness, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold to him on these terms, they are at once to be returned to us, and any money paid to us will be refunded. **ARTHUR YATES & Co. Ltd.**

PRICES.—As this catalogue goes to press before our supplies of most lines are received, we are unable to give prices in these pages. We will gladly give definite quotations, and if requested, send samples on receipt of enquiry, stating approximate quantities wanted.

FORWARDING.—All orders should bear full name and postal address, also name of railway station or shipping port to which the goods are to be sent, and directions for route where there is an alternate one. Customers will confer a favor upon us by sending in their orders early.

TERMS.—Orders should be accompanied by remittance for the approximate amount of the order. Cheques under £5 should always have exchange added, and, when goods are required by coastal steamer, the freight must also be included. We will deliver seeds on rail or wharf, Sydney, after which seeds are on customer's account and at his risk. Our terms for Seed Grain, Grass, Clover, Lucerne, and other Agricultural Seeds are strictly Net Cash. All Grass and Fodder Seeds are charged at Net weights, and bags charged extra; this is more to the buyer's advantage than to have the bags weighed in and charged at seed prices.

YATES' FARM CALENDAR

Approximate times for sowing are denoted by

- + for moderately warm climates where Oranges thrive.
- * for cool climates, say where English Fruits thrive.

The most suitable times for sowing are very largely influenced by local conditions and seasons, and these and any local experience available should always be taken into consideration.

Farm Seeds

	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Artichoke, Jerusalem	...	...	...	...	...	+	+	+	...	...	...	...
Barley, Cape & Skinless	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	...	...	...	...	...
Barley, English	...	++	++	++	++	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beet, Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+	+	+	+	...
Beet, Silver (Field)	...	+	+	+	...	...	+	+	+	+	+	...
Buckwheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+	+	+	+	...
Canary	...	...	*	+	+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carrot (Field)	...	+	+	...	...	...	+	+	+	...	...	...
Cabbage (Cattle)	...	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...
Chicory	...	...	++	++	...	...	...	+	+	+	...	...
Clover (Sorts)	...	...	*	+	+	+	...	...	+	+	+	...
Couch	...	...	...	...	...	...	+	+	+	+	+	...
Cow Pea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+	+	+	+	...
Grasses, Pasture	...	...	++	++	++	...	...	*	...	...	...	...
Kale, Thousand Headed	++	++	++	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...
Kale, Chou Moellier	++	++	++	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
Linseed (Flax)	...	...	...	...	+	+	+	+	...	...	...	...
Lucerne	...	...	++	++	++	...	+	+	+	...	...	...
Maize, for Grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+	+	+	+	...
Maize, for Fodder	...	+	+	+	...	...	...	+	+	+	+	+
Mangel	...	+	+	...	...	...	...	+	+	+	+	...
Mangel, Half Sugar	...	+	+	...	...	...	...	+	+	+	+	...
Millet, (See Sorghum)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard	...	+	+	+	...	...	+	+	+	...	...	...
Melon, Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+	+	...	...	...
Oats, for Fodder	*	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	...	...	...
Oats, for Grain & Hay	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	...	...	...
Paspalum	...	++	++	++	...	...	...	+	+	+	+	+
Peanuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+	+	+	+	...
Peas, Field for Fodder	...	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	...
" " " Soiling	...	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	...

Farm Seeds

	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Peas, for Garden	...	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
" " Market	...	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pumpkin	...	...	+	+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Potatoes	...	++	+	+	...	+	+	+	+	+	+	...
Rape	...	...	++	++	+	+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rye Corn	...	++	++	++	++	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhodes Grass	...	+	+	...	...	...	...	...	...	+	+	+
Sainfoin	...	...	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltbush	...	...	+	+	+	...	+	+	+	...	...	...
Shallots	...	...	+	+	+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheeps Burnet	...	...	++	++	+	...	+	+	+	...	...	...
Sorghums & Millets—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saccharatum	...	++	+	+	...	...	...	...	+	+	+	+
Sacaline	...	++	+	+	...	...	...	...	+	+	+	+
Planter's Friend	...	++	+	+	...	...	...	...	+	+	+	+
Early Amber Cane	...	++	+	+	...	...	...	...	+	+	+	+
Millet, Fodder V'ties	++	+	+	...	...	...	...	...	+	+	+	+
Millet, Broom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+	+	+	...
Grain Sorghums	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+	+	+	...
Sudan Grass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+	+	+	+
Sunflower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+	+	+	...
Swede	...	++	++	+	...	...	...	...	+	+	+	...
Tagosaste	...	...	++	++	+	...	...	+	+	+	...	...
Tares	...	...	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	...	...	...
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+	+	+	...	...
Teosinte	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+	+	+	...	...
Turnip (Field)	...	++	++	++	+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wallaby Grass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Danthonia)	...	...	++	++	+	...	...	+	+	+	...	...
Wheat, for Fodder	...	*	+	+	+	+	...	+	+	+	...	...
Wheat, for Grain	...	...	++	++	++	+	...	...	...	...	...	...

PASTURE GRASSES.

A Few Hints on Laying Down Land in "Artificial" Pasture Grasses. . . .

GRASSES TO SOW.

On other pages will be found list of varieties, also tables showing the grasses we suggest for various climates and soils.

PREPARATION OF SOIL.

MANY farmers consider it is unnecessary to go to any expense in preparing land for grass seed sowing. This is a most mistaken idea, as the extra initial cost will soon be repaid by the superior feed given by a well laid down pasture, and also by its much greater permanence. When land is not properly covered with grass from the first, weeds grow instead, and these frequently spread from year to year, eventually killing out the valuable grasses. It stands to reason that a crop which should last several years is worthy of every care and trouble in the preparation of the soil before sowing. As our conditions and climates are so varied, local experience is generally the best guide in agricultural matters, but where such knowledge is not available, we shall be pleased to give general information if conditions of soil and situation are described.

THE PROPER SEASONS TO SOW.

IN our opinion, autumn is infinitely the best time to sow grasses, excepting Paspalum, Rhodes Grass, or Couch, which can be planted any time during the spring, summer, or early autumn. If English grasses are sown during March or April, they have time to become fully established before the heat of the following summer; but if the sowing is delayed till late in the spring, as is frequently the case, the young plants are often dried up and withered before they have time to root deeply, or even show above ground, the seed being usually blamed for the failure. If it is impossible or inconvenient to sow in the autumn, the seed should be sown early in the spring, the earlier the better.



Phalaris Bulbosa

QUANTITY TO SOW PER ACRE.

FORTY pounds (two bushels) of grasses, either alone or mixed with Clover, is a good liberal seeding; a smaller quantity, especially of Cocksfoot, is often sown, and if our best Re-Cleaned Grass Seeds are used, we consider these lighter sowings (say 35 lbs.) sufficient, especially if the land be in a fine state of cultivation; but we should not recommend less than forty pounds of Rye Grass or Prairie Blue Grass, Phalaris and other such small seeded grasses should plant an acre.

SOWING.

FOR those who have difficulty in broadcasting by hand, we stock a very efficient, easily managed and inexpensive machine for the purpose.

AFTER MANAGEMENT OF NEWLY SOWN GROUND.

As soon as the grasses are sufficiently grown to give a bite and have taken fair root, the land may be lightly stocked with sheep or young cattle, the former to be preferred, for short periods at a time, but care should be taken to keep all animals off the land while it is wet and soft, and as soon as the grass is eaten fairly down, they should be removed. Speaking generally, the more the young grass is kept down the better it will stool out, and the better bottom it will make, but care should be taken to prevent the finer grasses from being eaten right out, by constant grazing without spelling. Seeding injures it more than anything else, and it should be grazed during the late spring to prevent this.

PASTURES IN THE DRY INLAND AREAS.

WE wish to state here that we never recommend the sowing of large areas under artificial grasses in the dry inland, as generally speaking the native grasses are far superior for the climatic conditions. But it is important that the paddocks of native grasses be spelled now and again, and if possible allowed to seed themselves down. In addition we recommend the trying of certain grasses likely to succeed, (for example, Rhodes Grass and Sheeps Burnet) in small plots. The information gained will often be of great value.



Rhodes Grass

Descriptive List of PASTURE GRASSES.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

(*Lolium perenne*)

YATES' EXTRA HEAVY POVERTY BAY

There is no grass more nutritious or so much relished by stock as Rye grass. It is one of the best winter grasses we have and especially good for the dairy farmer and in our opinion should be included in all mixtures in any suitable location. Even where the conditions are not ideal for this grass and it only lasts a few years it is well worth its cost, especially for resting land which has been growing Green Oats for many years. It is not suited for our dry inland districts for which there is no better pasture than the native grasses.

YATES EXTRA HEAVY POVERTY BAY is a wonderful perennial variety of Rye Grass, grown in the Poverty Bay district of New Zealand, which has a hot dry climate like our own, and the seed grown there is very much more suitable for Australian pastures than that saved in the colder and wetter climate of the South Island. The paddocks from which this seed is saved have been in grass for the past thirty or forty years, and show no signs of deterioration. In suitable land and climates, not too dry and hot, this grass is permanent, and it will last for years in soils where the ordinary Rye Grass will not hold.

Where it is not intended to be down for a long period, the cheaper types of Perennial and also Italian Rye Grass will give a heavy yield of fodder for a short period.

Farmers who grudge the price, should buy Yates' Old Pasture, which is the best substitute. We stencil every bag of the true variety with our name. If sown alone, two bushels are required per acre.

YATES' SPECIAL OLD PASTURE

A cheaper quality for those who are content with a less permanent strain than Yates' Extra Heavy Poverty Bay. It is an excellent grass and where conditions are suitable will form a wonderful pasture.

Every bag of our seed is stencilled with our name and grade of seed. If sown alone, two bushels are required per acre.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

(*Lolium italicum*)

YATES EXTRA HEAVY RE-MACHINED

This grass is only a biennial, but will practically last for many years if not eaten too close in the late spring, as it readily propagates itself by seeding; it should, however, not be allowed to seed the first year. It is one of the earliest grasses to come in the spring, and will give a good bite long before most others start into growth; on this account a few pounds should always be added to a mixture, even when permanency is most desired. It is also most useful to sow alone or with Red Clover. Planted in early autumn, it will give an enormous crop of winter and spring feed; especially suitable for milch cows or stud sheep. If sown alone, two bushels are required per acre.

RE-MACHINED WESTERWOLDICUM

This is a Giant variety of Italian Rye Grass, earlier and more vigorous than the ordinary Italian Rye. Being a strong grower, it requires rich moist land. Sow in the early autumn, at the rate of two bushels per acre. This will give an enormous amount of the most nutritious feed during the late winter and spring, after which the land should be ploughed for a succeeding crop.

COCKSFOOT

(*Dactylis glomerata*)

YATES EXTRA HEAVY RE-MACHINED

This is one of the most useful grasses, and, with Perennial Rye Grass and the Fescues, should form the bulk of all artificial pastures in cool climates. It withstands dry weather, will thrive under the shade of trees, and in poorer land than is suitable for Rye Grass; on the other hand it is inclined to grow tussocky and is not so much relished by stock as Rye Grass; however, where it is kept fed down, this objection is not noticeable.

It is not so early a grass as Rye in the spring, but comes more quickly after rains in the summer time. Without doubt, this is the best of all the English grasses for moist, semi-tropical climates, also for cooler districts. Many of the large dairying districts in New Zealand and Australia depend entirely on this grass, and it is one of the best for cattle and horses. Care should be taken to buy good heavy machine-cleaned seed. The samples we offer can be thoroughly depended upon. If sown alone, one-and-a-half bushels are required per acre.

PRAIRIE GRASS

(*Bromus uniloides*)

YATES'

FINEST BRIGHT RE-MACHINED

This splendid grass grows luxuriantly through the winter and spring, and gives an abundance of feed when it is most badly needed; cows fed on Prairie give an increased flow of milk, and stock rapidly fatten on it. Some farmers object to Prairie, as they say it is easily eaten out by continuous grazing; this is easily overcome by planting it in small paddocks, so that the grass can be "spelled." It is not economical to continuously graze any pasture, and the extra cost of fencing is soon recouped by the increased number of stock which can be kept where the paddocks are small. Prairie seeds itself each year if not grazed too closely.

As a stand-by for grazing during the late winter and early spring, when green feed is so scarce we do not know of anything so good as a mixture of Prairie and Italian Rye Grass. If the stock are only put in to graze for two or three hours daily, a very small area will bring a considerable number of stock safely through the winter, and give them a green bite when the native grasses are dormant, and will keep the cattle in first-class condition.

PHALARIS BULBOSA

Strongly recommended by the Agricultural Department for the tablelands and coast. It is succulent and palatable and it is a very strong grower, particularly in the winter season, when most other grasses are dormant, and forage so scarce. It is relished by all kinds of stock, and although we do not consider it to be equal to Rye Grass, it will grow under much more severe conditions, and will be found much more permanent.

It being a very deep-rooting grass, drought does not kill it, and it remains green after the surface-rooting grasses are burnt up. It should be kept well eaten down during the spring, or it is apt to become tussocky, the seed heads growing up to five feet, and the leafage two to three feet. Sow eight to ten pounds per acre, or it can be sown in mixture with other grasses.

Write for current prices of all Farm Seeds—List
will be posted by return mail.

Descriptive List of PASTURE GRASSES

RHODES GRASS

(*Chloris gayana*)

A very strong-growing tropical grass, which, rooting at every joint, soon covers a large area. Said to be the only grass that will hold its own with *Paspalum*. Most suitable for moist situations and hot climates, but succeeds well in a large range of situations and climates, except where heavy frosts are experienced. It is a quick germinator after rain and makes growth rapidly and is very palatable to all stock. When well established it is a remarkably drought resistant. It is very largely used for surface sowing after clearing and burning off scrub in the coastal areas, and for this purpose there is nothing better. In all the dry inland districts of Queensland Rhodes Grass is proving of the utmost value. Four pounds will seed an acre.

COUCH GRASS

(*Cynodon dactylon*)

Stands heat and drought well and is specially suited for hot, dry districts where other grasses do not succeed. It is also of great value for binding loose soil, sand banks, etc. It should not be planted near cultivation paddocks, as it is difficult to eradicate. Sow in warm weather after good rains. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre.

PASPALUM DILATATUM

(Yates' Prime "Hand-Shaken")

Does well planted in conjunction with Rhodes Grass. The seed should be sown during spring, summer, or early autumn, say from August to April. Succeeds best where moist warm conditions prevail, but will prove a very profitable crop even where a moderate rainfall is experienced, and under these latter conditions it is not so likely to become rank and difficult to deal with. Once introduced into swampy land *Paspalum* soon covers it with a thick mat and gives good grazing where the land would otherwise be useless. Sowing a few pounds of White Clover with the *Paspalum* is good practice. Sow ten pounds per acre. Special quotes for large quantities.

PASPALUM COMPRESSUM

(Also known as Durrington Grass or Carpet *Paspalum*)

A dwarf compact growing variety of *Paspalum*, proving of great value for poor sandy stretches of country where *Paspalum Dilatum* does not do well; makes well matted roots, but is most suited for warm climates. Sow five pounds per acre.

TALL OAT GRASS

(*Avena elatior*)

In recent trials in our Northern districts this grass has proved very successful, and it is thought that it will become one of our leading artificial grasses for dry or sandy situations. It has a deep rooting system, which protects it against drought, and it quickly spreads when once established. It is a good winter grass and a quick grower. Stock may at first be averse to it, but when used to it eat it readily, especially if sown in mixture with other grasses. Customers are recommended to try this grass in land which is rather light in character for other artificial grasses, and we would be pleased to have reports after testing. Can be sown in mixture with other grasses. Very scarce.

FOUR SPLENDID NATIVE GRASSES

WALLABY GRASS

(*Danthonia*)

One of the hardest of our native grasses. Grows in a wide variety of soils and climates. Especially adapted to the poorer soils unsuited to other grasses, splendid for sheep.

Mr. F. Turner in his work, "Australian Grasses," says of this variety. "It grows both in the coastal districts and in the arid interior; it is one of the most nutritious grasses of Australia, and, unlike most other species of this genus, it will grow more or less all the year round. Stock of all descriptions are remarkably fond of it. The seed germinates readily after showery weather in the autumn and spring months. On good soils the roots of this grass penetrate to a great depth, which enables the plant when growing in the arid interior to withstand long spells of dry weather." The seed is very light, and a small quantity will cover a good breadth of land; we would strongly recommend that two to three pounds per acre should be added to all mixtures for any soil or climate, or up to fifteen pounds per acre alone.

MITCHELL GRASS

(*Astrebula*)

This is one of the best native grasses we have, and will yield a large amount of succulent herbage, of which stock are very fond. This grass is very nutritious, a good drought resister, and forms a permanent pasture. Requires well-drained land. Quickly responds to rainfall. If cut when it first shows the flower stem, makes excellent hay. Seed is only saved in favorable seasons and we usually offer both *Astrebula triticoidea* and *Astrebula elymoides*. Sow two to three pounds per acre. Supplies uncertain.

AUSTRALIAN BLUE GRASS

(*Andropogon sericeus*)

This perennial grass grows well in the coastal districts and colder portions of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland but it is also found in other parts. It is a valuable pasture grass, and, in suitable situations, makes considerable growth in the winter, making it doubly valuable to graziers and farmers. It will also yield an amount of rich, leafy, bottom herbage in the summer months, of which cattle and sheep are very fond and will fatten on. An excellent grass, will stand close feeding well, and will continue growing during long periods of dry weather. Sow two to three pounds per acre. Supplies uncertain.

COOLAH GRASS

(*Panicum prolatum*)

An erect perennial species, found more or less in most of the Australian States, generally in good situations. It makes its growth during the summer months, stands considerable hot weather, usually keeping green well into the autumn. It thus forms a valuable pasture for our coastal and inland country, though it is not recommended for the tablelands owing to the severe frosts.

The Department have recently been experimenting with this grass in mixed pastures with considerable success. Supplies uncertain.

Farmers and graziers saving seeds in commercial quantities of any of the above are invited to communicate with us and send samples. There are several other Australian grasses of considerable merit, but seed is rarely in the market.

Descriptive List of PASTURE GRASSES



Ordinary Sample

Cleanings

Yates' Re-cleaned and Tested Seed

The above photograph illustrates the importance of sowing only grass seeds that have been redressed in an up-to-date and thoroughly efficient Seed Cleaning Plant, such as is installed in our warehouse. The centre picture shows the pinched immature and broken seeds and other foreign matter which we take out of ordinary samples. The advantages of sowing samples free of this rubbish is obvious.

TALL FESCUE

(Festuca elatior arundinacea)

This grass has proved to be a distinctly valuable one, especially for poor land in our coastal districts. While it has not the feeding quality of, and is not relished by stock like Rye Grass, Prairie and Cocksfoot (we do not recommend it for land which will grow these grasses), it stands drought and hardship better, keeping green when other grasses are burnt up, and affording excellent grazing when the sweeter grasses either will not succeed or are shrivelled up. We would recommend a proportion of this in all mixtures for poor, dry, or hilly land.

CHEWING'S FESCUE

A variety of Hard Fescue, which has been grown in New Zealand with success on poor, light, as well as heavier lands; it has formed a good sward where no other grass would succeed. It stands drought well, as its strong roots penetrate deeply into the ground. It is permanent and throws up a large amount of feed in the early spring, particularly good for sheep. We would recommend that a little of this grass be included in all mixtures for permanent pasture, or, if planted alone, allow fifteen pounds per acre.

MEADOW FESCUE

(Festuca pratensis)

A most excellent grass. Should be included in all mixtures, except for very dry soils. It is relished by all stock and makes excellent hay. It is perennial, early and nutritious.

TIMOTHY or CATSTAIL

(Phleum pratense)

Specially desirable on rich, tenacious soils and damp situations in cold districts, producing an abundant and valuable herbage of high nutritive properties very early in the spring. It is not suitable for dry, gravelly, or sandy soils. This grass is very largely grown in North America, where it is highly thought of. It should be included in all mixtures for heavy, wet land.

RED TOP

(Agrostis vulgaris)

Useful for sowing on poor, hilly pastures, and dry, gravelly ground. Cattle and sheep eat it when other food is scarce. We do not recommend it where better grasses will thrive.

CREEPING BENT or FIORIN

(Agrostis stolonifera)

A grass affording abundance of feed after other sorts are spent. It succeeds best on moist soils, thriving well on peat, and should be included only in such mixtures. It is of second rate quality only.

POA TRIVIALIS

(Rough Stalked Meadow Grass)

An excellent grass for damp pastures and irrigated meadows also for land partially shaded by trees. Its shoots trail upon the ground, forming a beautifully verdant sward very early in the spring, which is much relished by cattle. It succeeds admirably in hot, moist climates. A customer at Wollongbar, Richmond River, reported it as a strong rooter, great stooler, and good drought resister.

POA NEMORALIS

(Wood Meadow Grass)

A valuable grass for moist shady situations. Although growing naturally under the shade of trees, it produces an abundance of early feed.

POA PRATENSIS

(Kentucky Blue Grass)

One of the best winter grasses for dry soils, yielding a large quantity of herbage in the autumn, winter and early spring. It dies right down in the summer, but soon springs again, after rain. It has a creeping habit, resembling Couch, and, if once introduced, will become a permanency. The celebrated Blue Grass regions of America, so noted for their horses, take their name from this grass, which forms the bulk of the pastures there. As this grass is very delicate, and easily burnt up while in its younger stage, we recommend that it be sown in the early autumn only.

MEADOW FOXTAIL

(Alopecurus pratensis)

One of the earliest of our meadow grasses. It succeeds on most soils. The leaves are rapidly reproduced after being eaten. It suits hot, moist districts.

CRESTED DOGSTAIL

(Cynosurus cristatus)

Valuable for dry pastures. Its fibrous roots penetrate a considerable depth, which enables it to withstand a continuance of hot, dry weather, and its compact, short foliage is much relished by sheep. We recommend it for cool climates. If sown alone, allow fifteen pounds per acre.

YORKSHIRE FOG

(Soft Meadow Grass — Holcus lanatus)

For sowing on waste, wet, low-lying lands (for which only we recommend it); in these situations it will thrive and give a great amount of feed in the early spring. Allow five to ten pounds per acre.

RIB GRASS or LAMB'S TONGUE

Although not usually considered to be a first-class fodder, it has proved its value during the late droughty seasons.

Seed Tables of GRASSES and CLOVERS

SUGGESTED FOR PASTURES UNDER VARIOUS CONDITIONS.

The following tables give the mixtures of Grasses we recommend per acre or both warm and cool climates. It is, of course, understood that the sowing of Artificial Grasses should only be undertaken in districts where the rainfall is adequate; for our dry inland districts usually the Native Grasses only are hardy enough to withstand the extremes of climate. In some cases Rhodes Grass has been found to succeed.

On another page we give a few suggestions on the sowing and after management of newly sown paddocks.

Where it has been found by experience any particular grasses or clovers are not suited to a particular district, or are not liked (such as, by some, Paspalum), they may be deleted and other varieties increased in proportion.

If customers will describe their soils and climates, we will always be glad to suggest a suitable mixture to sow.

MODERATELY WARM CLIMATE WITH GOOD RAINFALL

GOOD LOAMY PLOUGHABLE LAND		SECOND CLASS PLOUGHABLE LAND		FOR SOWING AFTER BUSH BURNS
A. Permanent Pasture		B. Permanent Pasture		C. Permanent Pasture
This should be dressed with ground or air slaked lime when the land is ploughed.				The grass seed should be sown at once after burns to get advantage of the first rains. It will then come on very quickly.
5 lbs. Cocksfoot, Re-cleaned		1	2	Where it is preferred to sow the varieties separately, it is usual to sow the Rhodes Grass on the hills and the Paspalum and Clovers on the flatter and moister country.
3 " Prairie, Re-cleaned		5 lbs. Cocksfoot, Re-cleaned	3 lbs. Paspalum Dilatum	5 lbs. Paspalum
5 " Perennial Rye Grass		3 " Perennial Rye Grass	4 " Cocksfoot, Re-cleaned	10 " Rhodes Grass
3 " Italian Rye Grass		2 " Italian Rye Grass	4 " Tall Fescue	2 " Danthonia (Wallaby Grass)
4 " Paspalum		3 " Danthonia (Wallaby Grass)	6 " Perennial Rye Grass	2 " Couch Grass
4 " Rhodes Grass		1 " Couch Grass	3 " Phalaris Bulbosa	2 " White Clover
1 " Couch		2 " Chewing's Fescue	3 " Danthonia	1 " Berseem or Egyptian Clover
1 " Danthonia (Wallaby Grass)		3 " Rhodes Grass	2 " Red Clover	1 " Red Clover
1 " Red Clover		5 " Paspalum	2 " Lucerne	
1 " Berseem or Egyptian Clover		1 " Red Clover		
2 " White Clover		2 " White Clover		
1 " Lucerne		1 " Lucerne		
31 lbs. per acre		1 " Berseem Clover		
		2 " Sheep's Burnet		
		2 " Rib Grass		
		1 " Chicory		
		27 lbs. per acre		
		34 lbs. per acre		

COOL MOIST CLIMATE WITH GOOD RAINFALL.

D. GOOD LOAMY PLOUGHABLE LAND	E. SECOND CLASS PLOUGHABLE LAND	F. PEATY OR HEATH LAND, INCLINED TO BE SOUR
Permanent Pasture	Permanent Pasture	
A dressing of 5 cwt. per acre of ground limestone or air slaked lime will benefit this class of soil and encourage the growth of Clovers.	A dressing of 2 cwt. per acre of bone-dust will much increase the growth of the Grasses and Clovers.	These soils are much benefited by a liberal dressing of ground limestone or air slaked lime, say 5 to 8 cwt. per acre, and will liberally repay the cost; when the land is again ploughed a further dressing of bone dust will be advisable. With suitable manuring and seeding these soils can be changed into first class pasture, and after a few years will carry the more nutritious grasses.
10 lbs. Rye Grass, Perennial Old Pasture	10 lbs. Cocksfoot, Re-machined	5 lbs. Perennial Rye, Old Pasture
3 " Italian Rye Grass, Re-cleaned	3 " Rye Grass, Perennial Old Pasture	3 " Italian Rye Grass, Re-cleaned
3 " Prairie Grass, Re-cleaned	2 " Italian Rye Grass, Re-cleaned	5 " Cocksfoot, Re-cleaned
7 " Cocksfoot, Re-cleaned	3 " Tall Fescue	5 " Danthonia
1 " Meadow Fescue	2 " Chewing's Fescue	5 " Danthonia
1 " Chewing's Fescue	5 " Danthonia	3 " Yorkshire Fog
1 " Crested Dogtail	1 " Red Top	5 " Red Top
1 " Kentucky Blue Grass	2 " Sheep's Burnet	1 " Rib Grass
1 " Lucerne	2 " Red Clover	1 " Chicory
3 " Cow Grass Clover	2 " White Clover	1 " Lotus Major
2 " White Clover	1 " Subterranean Clover	2 " Lotus Angustissimus
1 " Trefoil	1 " Lotus Major	1 " Sheep's Burnet
1 " Alsike Clover	1 " Chicory	1 " Subterranean Clover
1 " Rape	1 " Rape	1 " Rape
36 lbs. per acre	36 lbs. per acre	33 lbs. per acre

COOL OR WARM CLIMATE WITH GOOD RAINFALL

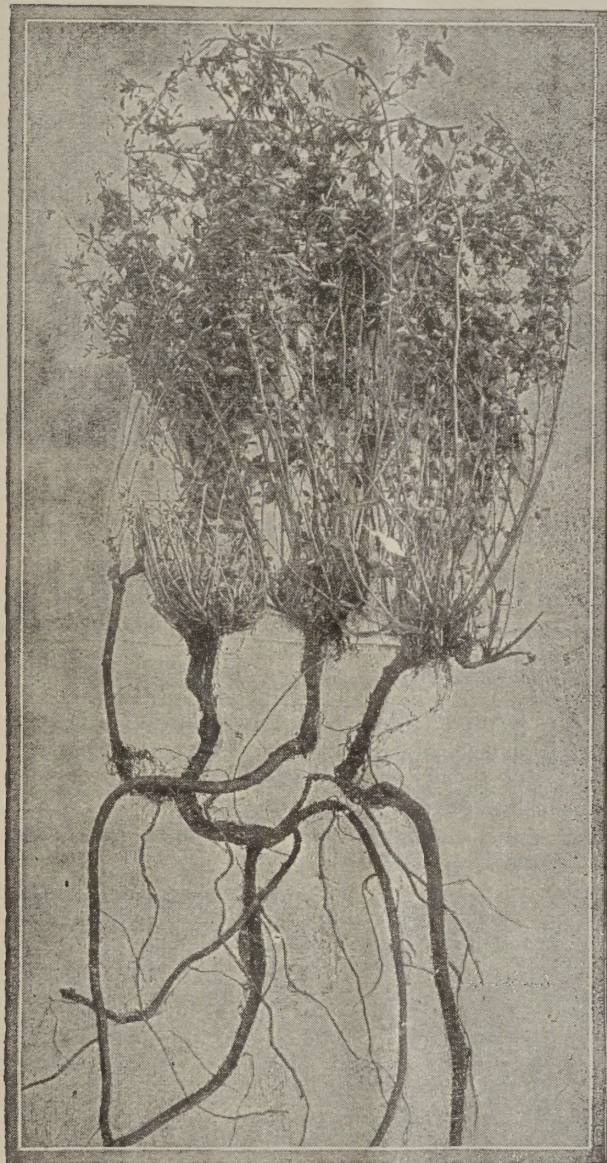
G. SANDY POOR LAND WITH REGULAR AND SUFFICIENT RAINFALL	H. RENOVATING LAND CONTINUALLY UNDER OATS
These light soils benefit much by liming (air slaked or ground limestone) and then sowing the following mixture in the autumn. After two years or so, the paddock may be re-ploughed, dressed with bone-dust (2 cwt. per acre) and sown again with a mixture of the more nutritious grasses.	Land which has been continuously under Oats may be improved and brought back to a fertile condition by sowing only every second year and instead of sowing only Oats, using the following mixture. The first season after sowing, the Oats will provide grazing during the winter and spring or if left a hay crop; by next autumn the Grasses and Clovers will have taken possession, and at the end of the second year can be ploughed in. We strongly recommend a dressing of 2 cwt. of bonedust or superphosphate before the land is ploughed. The Oats should be sown first, requiring much deeper planting than the Grass and Clover seed, which are best surface sown after the main harrowing and merely covered with a brush harrow or light roller.
10 lbs. Danthonia	1. 5 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass, Re-cleaned
3 " Melilotus Alba (Bokhara or Sweet Clover)	3 " Italian Rye Grass, Re-cleaned
3 " Melilotus Indica (King Island Melilot)	5 " Prairie Grass, Re-cleaned
2 " Subterranean Clover	4 " Red Clover
2 " Lotus Angustissimus	1 lb. Yellow Trefoil
20 lbs. per acre	2 " Berseem or Egyptian clover
	1 bushel Re-cleaned Algerian Seed Oats
	When it is not convenient to rest the cultivation paddock every second year, we recommend a dressing of manure, say, 1½ cwt. per acre each year, and sowing the following:—
	2. 1½ bushels Algerian Oats, Re-cleaned
	3 lbs. Berseem or Egyptian Clover
	1 " Crimson Clover (Trifolium Incarnatum)
	1 " Grey Peas
	In very cold climates, say, where Citrus Fruits will not thrive and where the Peas and Berseem will not survive the winter, Tares and Crimson Clover may be substituted. The Clovers make most growth in the spring.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR THE ABOVE MIXTURES MAILED ON APPLICATION.

LUCERNE

THE KING OF FODDER CROPS

"The crop that gives a continual harvest without an annual ploughing or seeding."



YATES' ^{BROADLEAF} ^{AY} ^{GIANT-UPRIGHT} LUCERNE

A LONG STANDING DROUGHT-RESISTING STRAIN, PROVED BEST FOR AUSTRALIAN CONDITIONS.

Note vigorous crowns and deep rooting system (illustration shows part only).

F. A. H——, Tarrabandra, Gundagai, 27-6-22.

"Your A.Y. Giant Upright Lucerne seed which was sown 20-8-21 germinated splendidly and although in its early stages had a most severe time on account of hot, dry weather, is doing remarkably well."

Write for YATES' BOOKLET ON LUCERNE GROWING Post Free
It will give you much information.



A heavy crop of YATES' ^{BROADLEAF} ^{AY} ^{GIANT-UPRIGHT} LUCERNE on a granite hill in the Southern coastal district of N.S.W.

YEAR by year this King of Fodder Crops is proving its adaptability to varying situations, soils and climates. At one time it was thought that it would be a sheer waste of seed to sow anywhere but on choice alluvial flats; but now we find Lucerne extensively grown on ordinary good agricultural land and even on hilly upland country. Of course it is not suggested that such heavy growths or so many cuts in the season occur on the hilly land as are produced on typical Lucerne flats, but even where Lucerne does only moderately well there is no other crop to compare with it.

Many of our costal dairying districts are capable of growing good Lucerne.

Its great value for milk production, for hay crop, for grazing and for poultry, makes Lucerne of almost universal interest, and it is worth while for every farmer to find out for himself if Lucerne will succeed on part of his holding.

The point we would emphasise here is that the "range of adaptability" of Lucerne, once considered limited, has now been proved to include soils and conditions ranging from rich alluvial flats—where one may reckon on five, six, or even more cuts per annum for ten years or so—to any reasonably deep good agricultural land with a rainfall of say 20 inches or over, where good "grazing" Lucerne can be successfully grown, giving the land a much heavier carrying capacity and a wonderfully quick "shoot" after rain. Lime, either naturally in the soil, or by periodical application to the land, is essential to Lucerne and a dressing of superphosphate applied once a year is good practice.

We have prepared a small "Booklet on Lucerne Growing," post free to anyone interested.—Write us.



Lambs off shears grazing on YATES' ^{BROADLEAF} ^{AY} ^{GIANT-UPRIGHT} LUCERNE in a Western Slopes district of N.S.W.

YATES' BROADLEAF A.Y. GIANT-UPRIGHT LUCERNE

The photograph reproduced herewith shows a fine stand of

YATES' BROADLEAF A.Y. GIANT-UPRIGHT LUCERNE

on a dairy farm on the Southern highlands of N.S.W. This Lucerne is on a basalt upland knoll, and has been in now for eight years, giving regular periods of grazing to the dairy herd during the whole of that time.

Bannockburn, Vic., Dec. 28, 1923.

We are living on Moorabool River Flats, and at present have some fine Lucerne, all grown from your seeds, which we obtained from Mr. Harry Hooper, Geelong.

One crop in particular grown by us was very satisfactory. In 6 weeks (exactly) it grew 36 inches without irrigation—just under ordinary conditions. I will send you a photograph.



YATES' BROADLEAF A.Y. GIANT-UPRIGHT LUCERNE

YATES' BROADLEAF A.Y. GIANT-UPRIGHT LUCERNE in sealed bags is re-machined and tested seed of a superior extra prime quality type of N.S.W. grown Lucerne, which is saved on selected farms in those districts in which owing to special natural conditions, there has been evolved a long standing drought resisting strain, which has proved itself for Australian conditions.

Most of these farms have supplied the seed crop to us, for many years past, and we know that it is of the true Broadcast Giant Upright pedigree.

YATES' BROADLEAF A.Y. GIANT-UPRIGHT LUCERNE is supplied through our country agents in 25 lbs. and 50 lbs. net sealed bags, printed with our own brand, or will be supplied direct to farmers in whatever quantities required. Growers should exercise caution, and accept only packages closed with our metal seal, and branded as above.

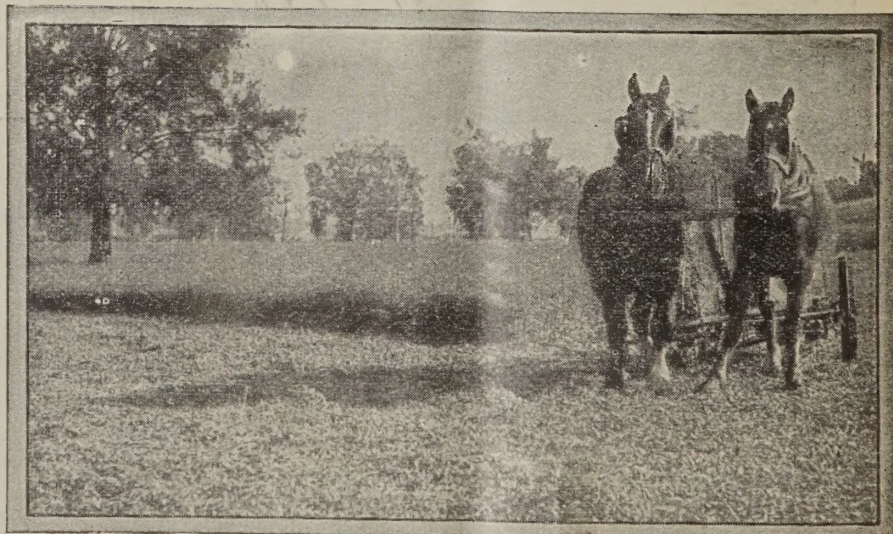
WRITE FOR PRICES, STATING QUANTITY REQUIRED.

Sixteen to twenty pounds per acre is a fair sowing for good situations with a moist subsoil if sown broadcast; or ten to twelve pounds if drilled. In dry areas as low as six pounds is found sufficient.

For those customers to whom the slight extra price of the above high grade Lucerne is a big consideration, we also offer and can recommend

Yates' Re-sieved Broadleaf Hunter River Lucerne.

Although not usually so prime a sample as the above, this is much superior in purity and strength of growth to the Hunter River Lucerne usually sold, and is undoubtedly better suited to our climatic conditions than any imported Lucerne. It is thoroughly re-cleaned and of tested growth. Every sack sent out is branded with our name and sealed; and growers should look to this when taking delivery. Prices on application.



A typical stand of cutting Lucerne on rich alluvial flats. During a large part of the year this is cut every four to six weeks.

CLOVERS

A short description of some of the leading varieties of a wonderful family of plants which do much for the Agriculturalist—feed his stock—improve his land—and increase the subsequent crops.

FARMERS, especially those in areas where a fair rainfall is experienced, are realizing more and more the great value of the Clovers as **Soil-renovators**, as well as fodder crops of the highest quality, either alone, in pasture, or sown with other greenstuff or hay crops.

For renovating worn-out land, and for keeping valuable farming land in proper condition, nothing will do more good than the Clover family (or if preferred other Legumes, such as Field Peas, Field Lupins and Soy Beans, and in warm climates Cow Peas). They take little out of the soil but add a most valuable manure in the form of nitrogen, which is gathered from the atmosphere. When the crop is ploughed in, the nitrogen is made available, while the foliage, stems and roots, form necessary "humus," which gives "life" to the land.

The addition of one or other of the Clovers, when laying down pastures or sowing greenstuff or hay crops, will provide a much **better balanced ration** of which stock are very fond; and when the crop is done the Clover will often give a good picking for a considerable period, afterwards being ploughed in for **green manure**.

Clovers succeed best in good "sweet" land and usually respond well to superphosphate. Sow 12lbs. to 15lbs. per acre alone, or if with pasture grasses 2lb. to 3lb. per acre.

YATES' ENGLISH WILD WHITE CLOVER.—See page 10.

Yates' AY Superfine WHITE CLOVER. This is used perhaps more than any other for sowing down with Pasture Grasses. It spreads quickly, especially in moist situations. Widely used on the North Coast of N.S.W. in Paspalum and Rhodes Grass Pastures, giving a splendid pick during the winter when these two grasses are more or less dormant. Succeeds in a wide variety of soils and climates.

YATES' SUPERFINE N.Z. PERENNIAL RED CLOVER (or Cow Grass). Succeeds best in the cooler table-land country, as it requires a fairly consistent rainfall. It is a vigorous grower, and splendid for milk production; under suitable conditions it will last several years. Recommended for sowing with Oats or in pasture.

ALSYKE combines to some extent the qualities of Red Clover and White Clover. It will sometimes succeed where Red Clover does no good, and can be classed as permanent in suitable locations.

TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM (or Crimson Clover). This is an annual, a quick grower, and will stand a great deal of hard grazing.

BERSEEM (or Egyptian Clover). An annual Clover which is valuable, as it makes its growth during the autumn, winter and early spring months. Sown in early autumn in a favorable locality, it will give two, and even three cuttings of valuable Lucerne-like greenstuff during the winter and early spring. It can also be sown in the autumn with Oats, and after being grazed for a time it can be cut in the spring with the Oats for hay.

SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER—This Clover is exciting great interest in various parts of Australia. It has been grown in South Australia for some years, and its great value

has been proved. It is an annual, but as it seeds itself down each year this Clover becomes a permanent crop. Plants form a dense mat and the seeds, when ripe, quickly form a fresh crop with the first autumn rains. From then on until December it gives excellent pasturage; after this the dry seed pods and straw form a most nutritious and fattening fodder, and it has the very great advantage from a sheep-man's point of view that the seed pods carry no burr. Recommended for light land where this rainfall is moderately good and fairly regular during winter and spring.

STRAWBERRY CLOVER—Thrives on land subject to flood or backing up of tide water. Soon spreads, is very palatable and stock quickly fatten on it.

SHEARMAN'S CLOVER—Similar to the above and probably a variation; roots only of this variety.

BOKHARA (or White Sweet Clover) (*Melilotus Alba*). This is a biennial, not flowering and seeding until the second year, leaving a large quantity of soft roots which, quickly decaying, enrich the soil. It is a quick grower, rich in protein, a great milk producer and a good honey plant. For grazing, for hay and for soil improver it is worthy of trial.

MELILOTUS INDICA (King Island Melilot)—This proved of value for bringing into production poor sandy coast lands on King Island, Tasmania. Not recommended for dairy farms (on account of its taint) or where other better crops will succeed, but well worth trying on waste land, such as we describe above.

LOTUS CORNICULATUS (Birdsfoot Trefoil).—A deep rooting perennial Clover, maturing the second year and producing a large quantity of leafage.

LOTUS MAJOR.—Land that requires draining can often be improved with this clover.

LOTUS ANGUSTISSIMUS.—A hardy clover which does well in rough country, and should be very suitable for sowing on burns.

ENGLISH TREFOIL (Medicago Lupulina)—An annual Clover succeeding in light dry soils, greedily eaten by sheep. It has good bold seed.

NATIVE CLOVERS AND TREFOIL—It is difficult to ensure a regular supply of these, as little seed is ever harvested. At times we have supplies of some of both the Burr and Burless varieties and anyone interested should write us for particulars. They give a wonderful yield of fodder during the late autumn, spring and early summer, and after ripening, the seed itself will keep sheep in good condition even after all the greenstuff has died off.

Clover growth is very succulent and sometimes causes **Hoven or Bloating** if cattle are put on when hungry and commence "gorging," especially early in the day when the foliage is moist. Do not let the cattle on the Lucerne or Clover when ravenously hungry, or for too long a period at first. When continually grazing on Clover, or when the Clover is growing with crops, or in pasture, there is no danger.

Please write for quotations (and samples if required). Stating approximate quantity likely to be wanted.

Yates' English WILD WHITE CLOVER

A very hardy and long standing strain,
specially saved from selected old permanent
pastures.

WE have made a special importation through our English House of a reliable strain of the Wild White Clover, which has excited such interest in British farming circles the last few years. It is not a new strain created by the hybridist, but is seed saved from fields and in districts where a variety is to be found distinct in many essentials from the ordinary White Clover. These differences are all in favor of the Wild White Clover when used for sowing with Pasture Grasses, and we consider that the red variety will prove even more valuable than the ordinary White Clover for sowing down with Paspalum, Rhodes, and other grasses. It is hardier and more lasting than the ordinary white, its root action is stronger and it is of dwarfer and denser growth, and on account of its more rapid creeping habit it can be expected to spread through the pastures at a quicker rate than the ordinary white. On account of the difficulty of saving the genuine Wild White Clover, the price is more than the ordinary white, but we think that farmers on the coast and tablelands—who wish to improve their pastures—would do well to include it in their grass seed mixture.

Price per lb. on application.

YATES' DWARF BROADLEAF SOWING RAPE

Sowing Rape is the most profitable of all annual sheep fodders.

Sowing Rape is the best change or rotation crop for the wheat farm.

Sowing Rape is very valuable as a soil renovator.

Yates' Dwarf Broadleaf is the best and most vigorous strain, and every line heavily re-cleaned and tested, and sold in sealed and branded bags.

Write for current quotations.

RAPE is the great fodder plant for sheep husbandry in Australia, and with the widespread recognition of the value of combining sheep and wheat. Rape is now becoming a very important crop on the wheat farm, not only for sheep feed, but also a rotation crop and for renovating wheat land. The cost of the seed is so little, and the cultivation so simple, that it cannot fail to be much more largely used.

If paddocks, which are showing signs of exhaustion under wheat, are ploughed, and a crop of Rape sown, say early in March, it will give an enormous quantity of sheep feed during the winter and following spring, which will fatten ten or twelve sheep to the acre for some months; and if during the following summer, the remains of the crop and sheep droppings are ploughed in, the land will be very much enriched, and if sown with wheat again, a greatly increased yield will result. It is easy to see how profitable it is to utilise the land in this way. Even if, owing to unfavorable seasons, the crop of Rape comes to nothing, there is very little lost, as the cost of seed is so little. Rape is equally good for pig feeding or even cattle, so long as it is not given in quantity to milking cows, as it is apt to taste the milk.

Where large breadths of land are not available, there are often paddocks about a homestead which will give enormous yields of fodder if sown with Rape, and which would be particularly valuable for feeding stock during the scarce season; they all eat it greedily.

Poultry farmers are finding a small patch of Rape a valuable asset, and for this purpose small successional sowings should be made through the autumn and again in the spring.

Some growers prefer to sow it with Rye Corn, say half-bushel of Rye and two pounds of Rape; others sow it with Mustard, using half-a-pound with four pounds of Rape per acre. The inclusion of Mustard corrects the tendency of Rape to sometimes scour.

We recommend sowing in February, March, or April, after the good autumn rains; but as early as possible after the middle of February. It can also be sown with advantage in the early spring, especially in the cooler districts. It is extremely hardy. Sow three pounds per acre in drills, or four to six pounds broadcast (if drilled so much the better). Where a machine is not available, it may be sown broadcast by mixing with several times its bulk of dry soil, which will materially help to distribute the seed evenly; or it may be evenly distributed with a Cahoon or Columbia Broadcast Seed Sower. We can supply these useful little implements—price on application.

As there are several varieties of Rape, some very much better and yielding larger crops than others, also, as many of the cheapest samples are tainted with wild mustard or yellow weed, we would strongly advise growers to buy our re-cleaned, seed, and note that each bag is sealed and branded.

Prices by return mail. Write stating quantities required.

YATES' Re-cleaned SEED GRAIN

IN SEALED AND BRANDED BAGS.

IT PAYS to sow only re-machined samples. Many farmers do not yet recognise the importance of procuring the primest and purest samples of grain when sowing for hay, grain or green fodder, and for the sake of a few pence per bushel thousands of bags of the most inferior seed oats are annually sent away to our dairy farmers to grow fodder.

The sowing of Re-cleaned Farm Seeds means CLEANER CROPS, SURER CROPS, HEAVIER CROPS and what is perhaps of the most importance, CLEAN LAND.

The infesting of land with weed seeds, when by paying a little extra price, seed which has been thoroughly re-dressed is obtainable, is surely a poor policy.

Yates Re-cleaned Farm Seeds are the primest farmers' samples obtainable, grown in selected districts, from which the thin pinched seeds, the broken seeds and weed seeds have been practically eliminated, and thus is sown only plump, healthy seed, which will give a good even stand, even under conditions when inferior seeds would perish.

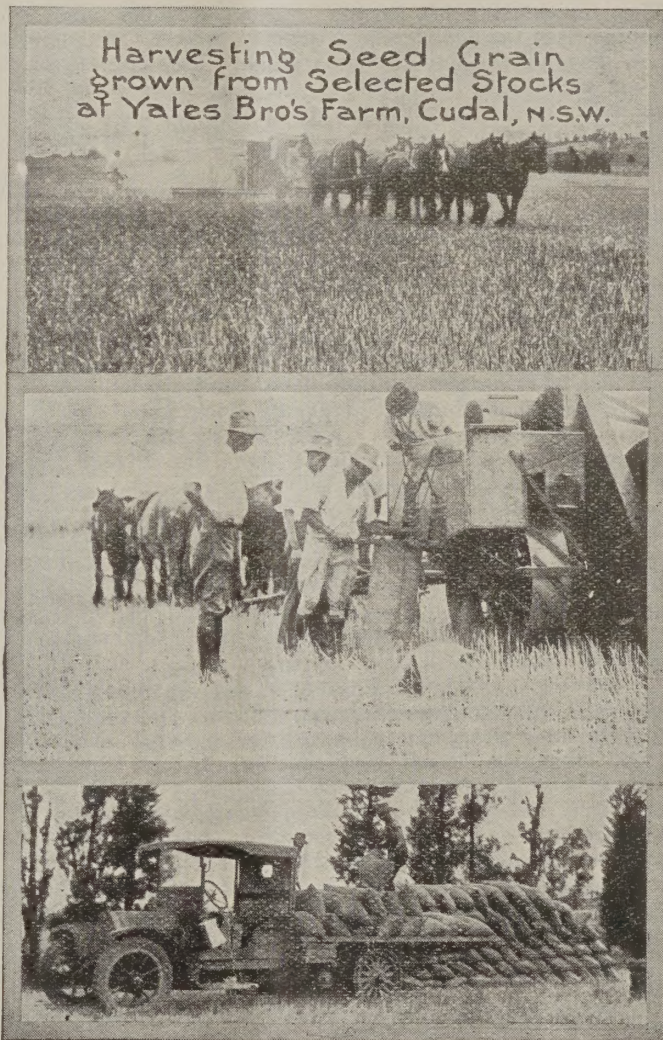
EVERY BAG IS SEALED AND BRANDED.

BARLEY

Barley is one of the sweetest fodders, and is relished by all stock. **Cape Barley** is the one most generally used for green fodder; it grows very quickly, but as it is not so hardy as other grain, it is most suitable for early use in cold climates. **Skinless** is also a good variety, coming very early to maturity, and affording two cuttings; it should be grazed after each cutting; the close feeding seems to cause it to come again with renewed vigor. Both are excellent for ensilage. **English Barley** is also sown for the grain. Sow about two bushels to the acre.

Mr. J. D——, Glendon Brook, via Singleton.

Dear Sirs,—“We planted the Lucerne Seed at the rate of 16 lbs. per acre, and I believe every seed germinated; in fact, it appears to be too thickly planted. I might mention that some of my neighbours have planted as much as 20 lbs. to the acre (local seed), and only about half or three-quarter of the amount of seed germinated, as compared with yours.”



RYE CORN (Mammoth White)

Rye is a very hardy plant, and is largely used for winter feed, especially where the climate is severe; it will stand the heaviest frost. It is particularly good when fed off; many experienced farmers preferring to use it this way, as they find their stock do best while the Rye is young.

It will stand grazing all the winter, and rapidly grows again after being eaten down. It is also used for mixing with Tares, the Rye serving to hold the Tares off the ground, Rye comes into use very early. It is also sown to advantage mixed with Rape. The straw is very valuable for thatching, and some farmers sow the headlands of their hay paddocks with Rye Corn for thatching the stacks. Sow about two bushels to the acre.

“I must thank you for the splendid results from the Wheat, Barley, Lucerne and Oat Seed you supplied to me. The Wheat and Oats I planted with a light dressing of super, and nothing has ever grown better in this district. I have cut twice, and this is the third growth, in fine head, now standing 5 ft. high, the admiration of everyone. The Barley and Lucerne also did very well.”

For Maize, Fleid and Cow Peas, Tares, Buckwheat, etc., see General Fodder Crops, Pages 13—17

YATES' Re-cleaned SEED GRAIN

IN SEALED AND BRANDED BAGS

SEED OATS

Prime Heavy Re-cleaned Samples

The importance of sowing only re-cleaned and re-graded Seed Oats for green fodder as well as for grain is now beyond the experimental stage. The high cost of labor and high land values make it more than ever necessary to get the most out of the cultivated land. It is better to have ten acres of a really good crop than twice the area giving only an indifferent yield.

We have proved at our experimental farm at Exeter that the most profitable method of feeding dairy cows for eight months of the year is to plant **Algerian Oats** for grazing. To get the best results the cultivation land should be divided into three or four small paddocks; the crop which has been eaten down soon recovers after a few weeks' spell, but continual grazing is wasteful, not good for the crop or the cows. We recommend that a dressing of 1 cwt. of Bonedust or Superphosphate be used, also five or six pounds of Clover seed per acre be planted with the Oats—See table H, page 6. This will give a more balanced ration and so increase the milk flow; it will also make the land increasingly fertile, and give a good stubble-feeding during the following autumn.

We have found **Algerian Oats** to be by far the best variety for grazing; being of finer growth it stands a good deal of trampling and its spreading habit and strong root growth prevent it from being easily pulled out. If shut up in the early spring a crop of hay may be harvested in addition.

For cutting purposes some of the vigorous-growing early Oats like **Ruakura**, **Sunrise**, etc., may prove superior in the milder climates; these are tall-growing and have fleshy stems, and come very quickly; in fact, they grow almost as quickly as Barley and are superior to it for feeding value. They will however not stand extremes of frost like the Algerians, and, on account of their coarse fleshy growth, do not stand trampling and hard grazing so well.

Yates' Extra Prime AY Re-Machined Algerians are the very pick of the samples offering, thoroughly re-cleaned and graded by our special machinery. Every grain should produce a strong well-nourished plant under proper conditions.

Algerian Prime Re-Machined—Next to our "Extra Prime AY Re-machined" these are the best samples to sow. They have been re-machined and are of tested growth.

LIST OF VARIETIES.

Algerian—See foregoing, the best all-round variety for grazing, for green feed, for hay and for grain; stools well, and is a great drought resister.

Sunrise—An early variety with medium coarse straw, very suitable for coastal and warm districts; not a good stooler, therefore should be sown rather thicker than Algerians. Stands feeding off well.

Guyra—Early, medium straw,

Ruakura—An early sort, thereby often escaping the rust, fine straw, medium foliage, largely grown on the coast,

Tartarian (Side Bearing)—Late. One of the earliest white grained varieties, and good for green fodder—especially on the cold highlands.

Dun—Late. Produces hay and grain of fine quality, largely used for horsefeed by racing folk.

Heavy Black—For green feed in cold climates.

Heavy White—A green fodder Oat for moist cool climates.

SEED WHEATS

Prime, Heavily Re-cleaned Samples.

Grown from Select Stocks.

A large proportion of our seed wheat supplies has been specially grown for us by Yates Bros. Ltd., Cudal, from specially re-graded seed of selected stocks.

Wheat is largely used for green fodder and for hay as well as being the world's most important grain crop. It stands dry conditions better than almost any other grain and is therefore of great value for fodder and for hay, as well as for grain in districts of low rainfall. It will often give good crops in seasons which cause oats to be a failure.

Following we give a list of varieties which we offer this season, but as supplies of some varieties are somewhat limited, early enquiries are invited. The advantages of sowing only whole plump grain free of pinched broken seeds, weed seeds and foreign matter, is now proved to be worth many, many times the slight extra cost per acre for Re-cleaned Seed; in unfavorable seasons it may mean the difference between a crop and a failure.

Sow up to 2 bushels per acre together with a dressing of 56 lbs. to 112 lbs. superphosphate per acre, according to location and quality of the land.

Prices by return post on application.

LIST OF VARIETIES

Florence (Very early)—Stools fairly well, growth vigorous and compact, suitable for hay or grain, but especially valuable for green feeding, grazing and soiling in our coastal districts.

Thew (Early)—Medium tall, good stooling sort. Recommended for hay and for green fodder in the coastal districts where it has proved one of the best.

Canberra (Early)—A very productive grain variety and one of the best for late sowing in hot dry districts. Rather slender straw.

Hard Federation (Mid-season)—A favorite variety in the Central Tablelands, Slopes and Northern districts for grain production. Hard grain, stands feeding off. A very good all round wheat.

Marshall's No. 3. (Late mid-season)—A variety as valuable as a hay wheat, as it is for grain. It is a good stooler and should be sown early. Does well throughout the wheat belt.

Yandilla King (Late)—Another variety which can be grown for both hay and grain and does well in any part of the main wheat belt. Stools well.

Major (Late)—A general purpose wheat, grown in the North West as well as the Riverina. A soft grained wheat with strong stout straw.

IT PAYS to sow only Yates Re-cleaned Seed Grain.

Mr. C. B. ———, Falls Creek, 26.11.23
I had splendid results with a piece of Sunrise Oats grown from the seed that I got from you. I kept it for hay. It grew to about an average of 4ft. 6in., although sown late, on the 23rd May. For weight of feed, good head and no rust, it was declared by many that saw it to be the best piece of Oats in the district.

James G. ———, Esq., Clunes
I must say that the Thew Wheat stands out on its own for this district. All the farmers prefer it. Am also glad to say that during the last twenty odd years I have been using seed from your firm, either direct or from an agent, and have never once had my crop fail through faulty seed.

Write for Prices (and samples if required) stating quantity wanted.

FOR GRASSES, see pages 2-6.
FOR CLOVERS and LUCERNE see pages 7-9.

FOR SEED GRAIN, see pages 11-12.
FOR SOWING TIMES, see Calendar on page 1.

General List of FODDER CROPS



More cultivation—More fodder—
More profit.

ARTICHOKES—Excellent for fattening pigs. (Tubers only), see page 6 of Yates' Annual.

BUCKWHEAT—A splendid quick yielding crop for fowls. Sow twenty pounds per acre. Japanese, the largest and most vigorous variety.

CABBAGE, CATTLE—In cool climates the very large late varieties have a value as cattle feed. Sow in late summer and autumn in seed bed, and afterwards transplant. Sow about half-pound for each acre to be planted out.

CANARY SEED—The crop is the well known canary seed for bird food. It may also be used for hay purposes, requires similar culture to wheat; sow seventeen to twenty pounds per acre.

CARROT, FIELD—See **Root Crops**.

CHICKORY—Valuable for its deep rooting action and withstanding droughts. Usually sown in mixtures for second class land.

COW PEAS—Cow Peas form perhaps the most valuable crop for green soiling that we have for the coastal and warm parts of this country. They are extensively used for this purpose in the sugar fields of Queensland and will doubtless form the main legume for the crop rotation, now being found so necessary in connection with maize growing. They make excellent pasture, fine hay and splendid ensilage, and as well as all this do more than almost any other crop to improve the soil. Sow in spring, after frost, in drills three feet apart, and drop a pea every foot in the drills. Sown in this manner, seven to ten pounds of seed will cover an acre. Broadcast, half to one bushel of seed is required. Clay Colored, Black Seeded, and others. Prices vary, supplies very uncertain.

ELEPHANT GRASS—This is a vigorous growing plant, attaining a height of 12 to 15 feet. It stands cutting well; is of good feeding quality, and stock relish it, especially if not allowed to get too high and coarse. It may be either grazed or cut and is adapted to a wide variety of soils and climates. The cuttings should be planted three feet apart in and between the rows.

FIELD PEAS—This is a crop which we consider does not receive the attention it deserves. It is an excellent fodder for sheep, pigs and other stock but we think its main value is when grown as a combined "legume-cereal crop." For this purpose Field Peas are excellent sown with oats or wheat. If sown early with oats they can be grazed off once or twice during the winter and then let go dry for hay. The addition of the pea straw to the oaten hay makes a much more balanced ration and is very palatable to stock.

If sown alone they may be grown for topping off to maturity and when cut fed to pigs, or they may be cut green, just after flowering, for cattle or pig feed.

This crop is classed among the best of the soil improving crops. Even if only the roots are ploughed in the soil is greatly enriched.

Field Peas though not so hardy as Tares or Vetches are earlier maturing usually cheaper in price, and one grower reports that when grown with a cereal it will stand the trampling of grazing cattle better than will Tares under similar conditions. Field Peas can be sown in the autumn or spring but in mild districts we prefer autumn sowing.

Sown alone $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre broadcast or say 30lbs. in drills 2 feet apart.

Sown with cereal crop try $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel Field Peas with $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel oats or wheat per acre.

We usually stock the Grey Field Pea and the Blue Field Pea, but for fodder purposes in N.S.W. recommend the Grey variety.

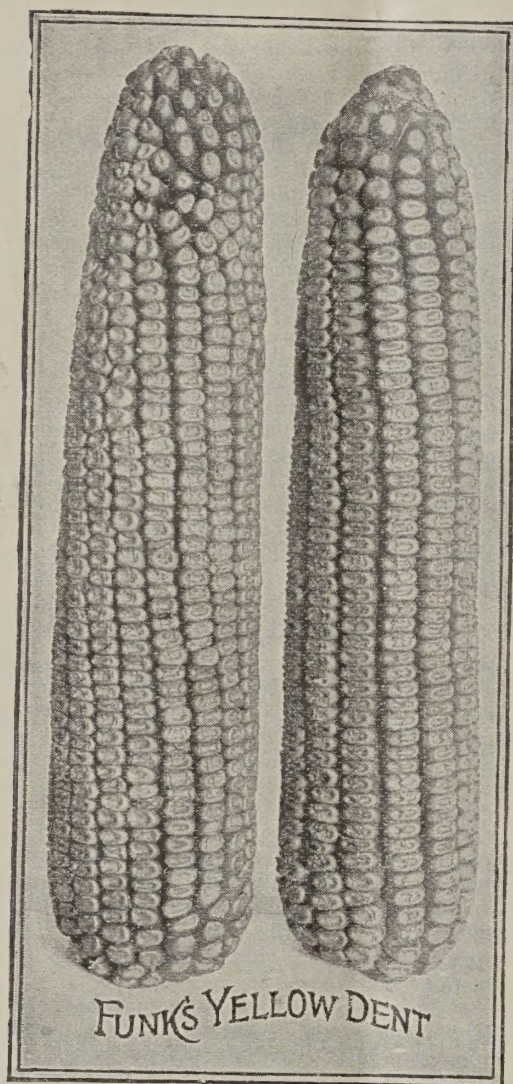
KIKUYU GRASS—A recently-introduced South African grass. At present being tested by the Department of Agriculture. So far it has shown itself to be well adapted to poor land, a vigorous grower and stands drought well. It has been suggested that Kikuyu Grass might with advantage be planted between the Elephant Grass, providing valuable grazing and a change of pasture. It is stated to be a good winter grass and in the opinion of some of our authorities is a decided acquisition to fodder plants already so popular. Recently found to be of considerable value in combating the spread of bracken fern in our coastal districts. We can supply roots only, price per 1000 on application.

General
List of

FODDER CROPS

Prices (and Samples if required)
by Return of Post.

(Continued)



KURRAJONG (*Sterculia Diversifolia*) — Many stock owners have to fall back on anything at all edible for the stock during drought, and as a last resort, the foliage of this tree has considerable value. As well as being very ornamental and enhancing the value of property.

CHOU MOELLIER or MARROW KALE — A recently introduced variety of Kale. Of extremely vigorous growth and yields enormously. The leaves should be cut, not pulled, off the stem, and fresh growths are then formed immediately. The stem is also quite free of woody fibre, and is also greedily eaten by all classes of stock; it can be chaffed after the crop of leaves is exhausted. Sow in early autumn, two pounds to the acre if drilled, or one pound is sufficient if transplanted; the drills should be two feet apart, allowing twelve or fourteen inches between the plants. It does well, even in dry seasons, is a splendid milk producer, and does not taint the milk even if fed alone. Trial packets, 6d.

THOUSAND-HEADED KALE — Few plants will give so great a quantity of feed per acre as Thousand-Headed Kale, and all animals eat it greedily. These should all be sown in a seed-bed, and afterwards transplanted to two-and-a-half feet between the plants and three feet between the rows. For the best results sow in summer or early autumn. Trial packets, 6d.

LINSEED or FLAX — Has been tried in various parts of the State and in the cooler parts grows well. It is not only valuable on account of the seed, but for the fibre which frequently brings high prices. The most suitable soil is a deep free loam, with a clay sub-soil, and it is important that the land should be brought to very good order before the seed is put in. It should be sown broadcast at the rate of about one cwt. to the acre, if the crop is intended for fibre, or about thirty pounds per acre, if seed is required. On no account should the seed be deeply covered, if it is buried more than half an inch it will frequently fail to germinate. It should therefore be very lightly harrowed or rolled, according to the condition of the soil. In the coastal districts June is the best time to sow, elsewhere put in July or August.

MAIZE — Is a summer crop of the utmost importance in all districts where a reasonable fall of summer rains can be counted on. Even where the summers are usually on the dry side, Maize can be successfully grown if sown in drills and carefully and regularly cultivated.

In cool districts where Maize will not ripen, it is still a most valuable green fodder for early autumn use. We strongly recommend sowing in drills, even when only needed for green fodder or ensilage.

As the majority of our customers will require seed Maize for green crop we would advise them not to overlook the White grained varieties as, besides yielding a heavier grain crop than the Yellow sorts of the same class, they are exceptionally good green crop Maizes, producing a heavy leafy succulent growth.

In season we offer all the best varieties of both the Yellow and White Grained sorts. Our stocks comprise select samples only from the best maize districts, all are thoroughly regraded and recleaned in our own plant.

Write for Spring Farm Seed List containing descriptive list of Maizes. Published about July.

Sow about four quarts per acre in drills for grain, and one bushel to one-and-a-half bushel broadcast for green feed.

MELONS, CATTLE — A mixture of suitable sorts. Generally the Cattle Pumpkins are to be preferred, but the Melons form a juicy stand-by-fodder.

MILLETS — As a catch crop to augment the natural grazing many farmers require a quick-growing fodder to give "a green pick" when the pastures are ripened and dry. The need is for something that will require little labor in cultivation or harvesting. Some of the Millets are eminently suitable for this purpose. They will grow well on even mediocre land and several of the varieties stand grazing very satisfactorily and shoot again and again.

As a "follow on" for milking cows and growing lambs, after the spring grass has commenced to dry, the several varieties of Millets especially indicated are excellent. For grazing or green forage **Japanese Millet** and **White French Millet** are usually preferred. **Pearl** and **Siberian Millet** are also excellent. They stool quickly and give a wonderful yield. For hay **Hungarian Millet** is undoubtedly the best. Sow broadcast or through an ordinary grain drill set for suitable depth. Sow twelve to fifteen pounds per acre.

BROOM MILLET — The grain is an excellent fowl feed, but its great value is for broom making. We stock the best Hunter River Grown Long Hurl variety.

MUSTARD — For a quick green fodder for fattening lambs nothing is better than Mustard. Sow eight pounds per acre. It is also frequently mixed with Rape. It is ready a few weeks after sowing.

Prices on Application. — We shall be pleased to give full particulars if you will advise us of your requirements.

General List of FODDER CROPS

Write now for Prices
of all Seasonable Lines

(Continued)

PEANUTS—As well as being in great demand for human consumption, the Peanut is being increasingly used as a stock fodder, especially for pigs. They will succeed best in a warm climate in a light open soil. Sow thirty to forty pounds of nuts, or say ten pounds shelled seed per acre. When ripe, lift the plants and harvest the nuts which are produced below the ground. The Peanut plant may be grazed, the tops made into hay, or used as a soil renovator; and is valuable as a dry farming crop. We usually have in stock supplies of tested growth of the small podded local grown variety and the large podded North China Nut. Customers are asked to state their preference when ordering. Per lb. — 1s. 6d. Quantity prices on application.

PEAS—See Cow Peas and Field Peas.

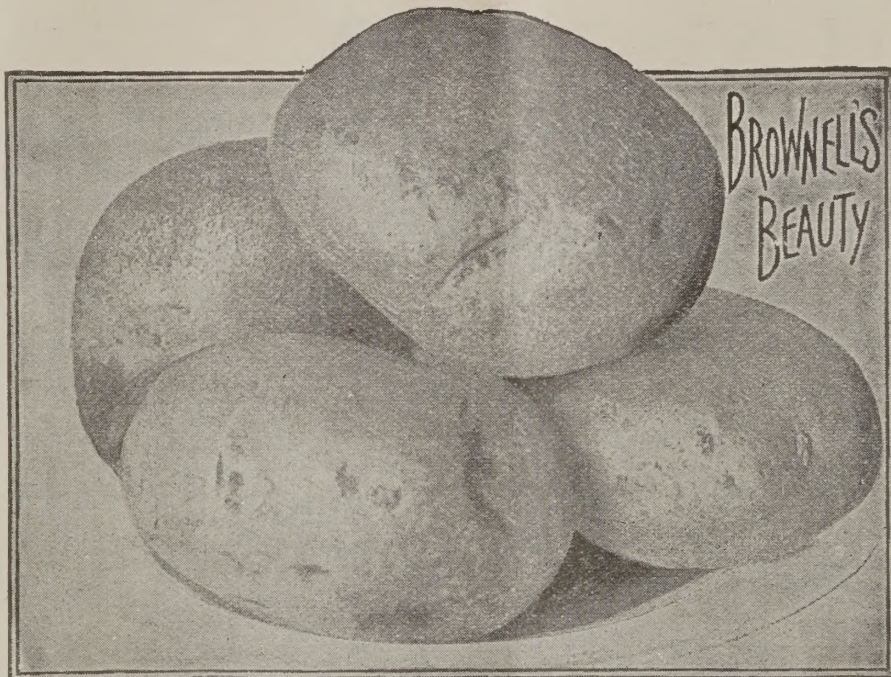
POTATOES—Should be planted for early use as soon as the frosts are over. A few may be planted rather earlier as it is worth running some risk to get early potatoes. Open drills about thirty inches apart and six inches deep. If possible, put in this drill a layer of well-rotted stable manure; a dressing of some potash manure is also very beneficial. Potatoes up to two or two-and-a-half inches should be planted whole, those larger may be cut, care being taken to leave two eyes at least on each set. Plant the tubers about twelve inches apart in the rows. As soon as through the ground, keep the soil cultivated and when plants are about six inches high, they should be earthed up by throwing the soil towards the rows. In season we have prime graded samples carefully hand-picked of all the leading varieties. Write in July for descriptive list.



Sheeps Burnet

PUMPKIN, CATTLE—The Pumpkin crop is invaluable for winter feed for milking cows and young calves. One pound will sow an acre.

SAINFOIN, YATES' DOUBLE CUT—As it has not proved to be in demand here we have ceased to carry regular stocks but will specially import for anyone requiring a quantity. It does exceedingly well on the chalk soils of the South of England.



SALT BUSH—The preservation of our Native Salt Bushes has been very much neglected. All they require is protection from stock, so that they may seed themselves, which they do most readily. Salt Bush thrives in dry arid districts, where it is difficult to grow the usual fodder plants. They are easily raised from seed or cuttings. One pound should seed an acre.

SHEEPS BURNET—This fodder plant has proved itself suitable for our dry inland country, where it would be futile to sow English grasses, and where the soil is not suitable for growing Lucerne. It thrives alike in rich or poor land, and on either flats or hills; it gives great results in the undulating land about Wagga, where neither Lucerne or Rape will succeed. It is one of our best drought-resisting plants, and remains green when every other fodder is burnt up, springing again with light showers that would have not the slightest effect on the grass; it is absolutely permanent, and, when once established, does not die out. It is a herb, not a grass, grows from fifteen to eighteen inches high, and has a long tap root, which enables it to stand dry weather and grow when other plants, with shallower roots, are drought-stricken. It grows both in summer and winter, giving the greatest rush of feed in the spring. All animals are fond of it, and thrive well on it, but it is particularly suitable for sheep. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre. Burnet may, with advantage, be included in Grass Seed Mixtures for poor soils; being a deep rooter it does not rob the surface-rooting grasses, and succeeds where better grasses fail.

New South Wales Grown Seed—A superior sample to the imported seed.

SILVER BEET (For Sheep Fodder) — This plant is grown for the green tops, not for the roots, as with other Beets. It is found in New Zealand that the foliage is reproduced so quickly after being eaten down, that it makes a most profitable plant for sheep fattening. Plant in rows, thirty inches apart, so that the land can be hoed, and thin from nine to twelve inches apart in the rows. Sow three or four pounds per acre.

General

List of

FODDER CROPS

Write for Quotations
Stating Quantity Required

(Continued)



Sudan Grass
at Hawkesbury Agricultural College

Dept. of Agri. Photo

SUDAN GRASS—Though not so heavy a yielder in its primary growth as some of the Millets, Sudan Grass stools thickly after the first crop is taken off, and comes again and again in a miraculous manner and requires less moisture than the Millets. The rapidity of growth and weight of crop of the second, third, fourth, and in some cases fifth cuts surpasses anything else among the summer fodders.

It will succeed in a great variety of soils and climates, in fact, there are few localities where it will not give wonderful results.

As a drought resister Sudan Grass has proved itself one of the best.

Its palatability, green or in the form of hay, is indicated by the greedy manner in which all classes of stock eat this forage.

Its fodder value, tested under chemical analysis, is stated to compare most favorably with wheaten or lucerne hay. Sudan Grass stands grazing extremely well, and it is probably the most valuable of the summer-growing fodder crops for this purpose.

A member of the Sorghum family Sudan Grass is an annual and must be sown down each year. It is most sensitive to frosts, and should not be sown until all danger of such is over, and then as early as possible so as to ensure a good growth and a strong stand by midsummer.

Sow either in drills or broadcast. If in drills, about eighteen inches to two feet apart, sow six to eight pounds to the acre. This allows of cultivation. If broadcast, sow at the rate of twelve to sixteen pounds per acre. Sowing with Cow Peas might also be tried with advantage to the land and stock.

SORGHUMS—Few fodder plants are held in such general favor in such a wide range of districts as the Sorghums. This plant has wonderful adaptability to different soils and climates, and will produce big yields of splendid fodder where maize would fail.

The early varieties grow quickly even on poor land and under droughty conditions, and give green feed when most other things are withering. The late sorts grow under similar conditions, and stand well into the winter—even when the flag is frosted the stalks retain their succulence and sweetness—and provide a very palatable and fattening fodder when it is most acceptable.

The earliest sowing of Sorghums should be made directly the frosts are over, and the second crop may be planted up to the end of January—November and December being the best months.

In rich, moist land, and where fineness is desired, up to fifty pounds can be sown broadcast per acre, but in ordinary situations thirty pounds is ample; it is a good method in such land to sow in drills three feet apart, and keep the land between the rows cultivated. In drills, about ten pounds per acre is sufficient. Prices vary with the market. Write for price list, published July.

Early Amber Cane—The earliest.

Sorghum, Saccharatum or Black Sorghum.—The hardiest, recommended for cold districts.

Planter's Friend—For late crop.

Saccharine (The ideal late Sorghum).—Exceptionally rich in sugar, it is very palatable and fattening to all classes of stock, while its succulence and freedom from "pithiness" after standing through severe winter frosts is most marked.

Current Prices Mailed on Request.

General

List of

FODDER CROPS

Write for Quotations
Stating Quantity Required

(Continued)

GRAIN SORGHUMS.—In districts where the rainfall is too precarious or the soil unsuitable for growing maize for grain, splendid results can be obtained from some of the varieties of Grain Sorghums.

These varieties are non-saccharine (i.e., the stalks do not contain sugar), and are not very suitable for feeding green as the stalks are very pithy. But the grain is almost equal to maize grain in feeding value, and is very palatable. It should also prove of considerable value to poultry men. Remarkable yields can be obtained from these Sorghums even under very adverse conditions. Any farmers interested should write us for particulars of varieties available.

TARES or VETCHES. Grey, Black and Golden. These are some of the best plants for winter fodder. Sown with a mixture of Oats, Rye, or Barley, or, better still, a little of each (say one-and-a-half bushels of Tares and half-a-bushel of Grain), they will yield an enormous crop of green-stuff, particularly suitable for milking cows. As they belong to the Pea tribe, they rather improve the land than exhaust it; cows milk well on it, and pigs fatten on Tares. Sow about two bushels to the acre.

SOY BEANS—A successful farmer's crop in the U.S.A., but sometimes germinates poorly in this country. Small sowings should be made as trials.

SUNFLOWER—Useful, when growing, as shelter to young crops, and the seed forms a most valuable food for poultry and in fact all stock. In U.S.A. it is being used largely for ensilage, for which it has been found one of the best crops which can be grown, especially in the drier districts. Possibly some customers have experimented with it for this purpose. Sow about 12 pounds per acre in rows three feet apart. (Black Seeded).

TAGOSTATE (so called Tree Lucerne) — Suitable for hedges or breakwind and a stand-by against droughts.

TOBACCO—See in Veg. Seed Section, Yates' Annual

TEOSINTE—In moist warm climates this yields a very heavy crop of green-stuff—in favorable seasons often two cuts. Sow two to three pounds per acre.



Sacaline—The Ideal Late Sorghum

TREE LUCERNE (*Medicago Arborea*)—The true Tree Lucerne, growing six feet or so. Pretty ornamental plant, useful for fodder in drought times.

ROOT CROPS

The very great feeding value of Root Crops, together with the heavy crops per acre usually harvested makes them worthy of special attention to those able to provide the right situation and the little extra care they require. We shall be glad to give any information on request.



Selected Swedes for Stock Seed.

SWEDE—For stock as well as for domestic use. This crop is largely grown, especially in the highlands. About two to three pounds per acre is a fair sowing in drills, afterwards thinning out. Keep land worked to kill weeds.

Yates' Champion Purple Top—A standard variety, excellent for market or stock. Our seed is saved from selected roots only.

Yates' Monarch—A heavy cropping Purple Top tankard shaped variety.

FIELD TURNIPS—Valuable for providing stock feed in the winter and early spring months. They are quick growers, especially the white fleshed sorts. They can be planted when it is too late to sow Swedes, and will yield heavy crops. Sow about two pounds per acre in drills. We usually stock leading varieties, both white and yellow fleshed

FIELD CARROT—Valuable for all classes of stock, particularly horses. Sow any time in spring or early summer, when the weather is favorable, at the rate of four pounds per acre in drills thirty inches apart for horse work or closer if for hand work.

MANGOLDS & SUGAR BEET—Wonderful milk producers, and yield immense crops. Sow about September-October; in warm climates an autumn sowing will give a fine winter crop. Plant in well worked clean land, in drills thirty inches apart, to allow horse cultivator to work, and when up hoe to remove any growth of weeds, and if necessary, thin out to allow the roots to develop. Five pounds per acre of Mangolds and about eight pounds of Sugar Beet are fair sowings. The best varieties are:—

Yates' Mammoth Long Red	Golden Tankard
Yates' Champion Yellow Globe	Long Yellow
Sugar Beet Wanzleben	Giant Half Sugar Mangold

Prices (and Samples if Required) sent on Application



YATES' RELIABLE SEEDS

The Importance of Good Seeds.

Extract from Chapter XLIV of "Agricultural Botany" by Professor John Percival.

"Few things required by the farmer are of greater importance than good seed, and yet it is not uncommon to find little attention paid to its selection and purchase. Bad seed leads to disappointment in many ways, besides the deficient crop which often results from its use; it is frequently the indirect cause of trouble in introducing weeds, which overrun the crop and leave the ground in a foul condition; parasitic plants are also often present, and these are accountable for many of the diseases of farm crops. The expense of preparation of the land is the same, whether good or bad seed is used, and the cultivation and management of the crop, whether large or small, is nearly the same; it is therefore important that the best seed obtainable should be sown, as the difference in primary cost between this and seed which is doubtful, is small compared with the difference in the final results obtained from using them. The difference between the very best seed and inferior samples often amounts to little more than a shilling or two per acre, but the use of the latter may often make a difference of pounds on the wrong side of the balance sheet at the end of the year.

'The best seed obtainable is never too good' is a maxim which should always be uppermost in the mind when sowing is under consideration, and the danger of being penny wise and pound foolish should be avoided. Cheap seed is not *necessarily* bad, but it *practically* always is so, and the purchase of undoubtedly good seed at a slightly higher price than ordinary rates, is an extra expense which is always repaid in the improved crop obtained. . . . Although the quality of seeds in the market has undergone great improvement during the last twenty years, good seed is still always high in price, and will remain so on account of its comparative scarcity."

Yates' Seeds are Good Seeds
and produce cleaner, heavier,
and more certain crops. . . .